4:Grajdanzev--167-168 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 563, 874

"In the specialized schools the situation is similar—[i.e. proportionally fewer Chinese than Japanese students--analyst] in the industrial schools there are 963 Japanese boys and 460 Chinese; in the commercial schools, 1,791 Japanese [168] boys and 724 Chinese. The agricultural schools form the only exception, but even here there are 588 Japanese to 1,426 Chinese pupils though there are at least 300 times as many Chinese farmers as Japanese."

15: U.S. Navy --26 [9]
116, 732, 759, 548, 874, 177.73
636.73

(no date) 1944

Formosans
Japanese

"Schools for the blind, the deaf, and the dumb are maintained at Government expense at Taihoku and Tainan. In addition to instruction in Braille, pupils are taught various skills, of which the most important are weaving, chiefly of panama hats, and massage. Graduates of the school who have passed the required masseur's examination are licensed to practice, and are assigned districts or routes over which they go every evening from nightfall until midnight, with a whistle or pipe and a tune peculiar to each masseur. They travel, both men and women, in pairs or with a small child or elder person as a guide. Many are not wholly blind, but qualify to practice. Sometimes they work at home or in shops at various tasks during the day, making the evening work as a masseur a supplementary livelihood. Many Chinese hotels or lodging houses have masseurs regularly employed. A certain amount of illegal solicitation for prostitution is carried on by them as well as by the masseurs who travel a regular beat through the city streets."

873 the same year. Traditionally, the highest graduates from primary schools enter public academic middle schools; the less able graduates enter vocational schools. With a few exceptions, a nominal tuition fee is paid in secondary schools. Tuition at private universities is expensive by Formosan standards.

874 2. Vocational Education Vocational schools give youth the necessary training in production techniques and practical knowledge to earn a living, with emphasis on the "patriotic nature of all endeavor." There were, in the 1954-55 school year, 91 vocational schools, which included 41 agricultural schools, 18 engineering, 18 commercial schools, 3 maritime schools, 8 schools of home economics, and 3 nursing schools. All have junior and senior divisions with the exception of nursing schools, which have only a senior division. Students enrolled in the same period numbered 52,830, of which 17,823 were in the senior division and 35,007 in the junior division.

To emphasize the practical aspects of vocational education, the Ministry Education in October 1954 called a conference of educators with leaders in agriculture, industry, commerce, and medicine to discuss problems and techniques of developing teamwork between schools and employers. Although no concrete program was adopted, individual schools are making efforts to increase field practice to give their students practical experience. However, it is reported that many factories and enterprises are reluctant to make their facilities available to students.[7]

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7. Provincial Dept. of Education, Vocational-Industrial Education in Taiwan, Taipei, 1953, p. 6.

894 Vocational schools lack competent teachers because the salaries offered are low compared with those offered for work in factories and business enterprises. Equipment and size of workshops in the schools are reported to be inadequate to provide full opportunities for all students. Consequently, undue emphasis is put on the theoretical aspects of the subjects studied and lack of practical experience makes comprehension difficult.[8] Efforts are being made to find solutions to these problems.

3. Teacher-training Schools There are 9 teacher-training schools, with 6,539 students, of whom 3,750 are boys.[9] The importance of teacher-training is appreciated because it is recognized that the quality of teachers determines the quality of the generation to come. The traditional feeling toward vocational schools, as has been mentioned, and the generally low salaries of teachers, make the profession of teaching less attractive. To encourage people to become teachers, the training schools offer free tuition, room and board, and uniforms. Those who complete their training agree to serve as teacher for at least three years after their graduation.

In teacher-training, cultivation of a national consciousness and patriotic sentiment, a strong background in Mandarin Chinese, and an understanding of the value of labor are given closest attention. For these purposes, teaching of materials from the

8. Ibid.

9. Provincial Dept. of Education, Statistics of Education in Taiwan Province, 1954-55, Table 45.

874 Four Books[10] and training of students in farming as well as in handicrafts are emphasized, so that they will in turn be able to instruct children in such matters.

C. Higher Education

873 After 12 years of primary and secondary education, students may take a competitive examination for entrance to institutions of higher learning. In the autumn of 1955, approxi mately 2,300 freshmen entered colleges and universities although some 12,000 students sat for the examination. There are 14 institutions of higher learning, with an enrollment of about 14,000. Location, enrollment, and size of faculty for these instutions are given in the following table.

10. The Great Learning, The Doctrine of the Mean, Confucian Analects, and the Works of Mencius, all pertaining to Confucian philosophy and moral principles.

873 More than half of these institutions are located in or near Taipei. Indeed, Taipei is the most important educational center of the island.

In addition to concentration in specialized fields, all students are required to take four courses in common before graduation, namely, courses in modern Chinese history, the Three Peoples' Principles, the history of Soviet encroachment upon China, and world organization and current conditions. Since October 1954, military training in the school as well as upon graduation is required of all male college students (girls are required to take courses in nursing). Conferring of a degree is conditional upon completion of the training.

Educational facilities and opportunities are being continually expanded and improved, but they are still far short of the demand for higher education. Through co-operation of some American universities and the sponsorship of the American Mutual Security Mission to China, educational systems and teaching methods are being revised and educational facilities are being improved.

• 874 D. Graduate Education and Research Facilities

The National Taiwan Universirty, the National Political University, and the Provincial Normal University have graduate divisions where students complete a two-year course. Upon successful passing of an examination and the completion of a thesis, the Master's degree is conferred upon the graduate.

In National Taiwan University there are 13 graduate divisions, one in the College of Law, another in the College of Arts, and the remainder

874 in the departments of natural and applied science. In the academic year 1954-55, there were 149 graduates at the university. A graduate division of the College of Sciences publishes periodic reports on the results of its research. With the assistance of American agencies, the university is improving and expanding its facilities to be comparable to those in the United States. The government has recently established an Atomic Energy Committee and five atomic-resarch centers. Two of the centers are located in the university. Research is concerned with the peaceful use of atomic energy.

The Graduate School of the National Political University has four institutes, known as the Institute of Civic Education, the Public Administration Institute, the Institute of Journalism, and the Institute of International Relations. They lack satisfactory library facilities of their own and must borrow books from the National Central Library or from the Library of the Ministry of Education. Efforts are being made to buy more books at home and abroad. In early 1955, the total enrollment was 56.

In view of the increasing number of students, library collections in general at these institutions are not adequate and space is limited. Most of their collections are old, and books in the Japanese language constitute a major part of the collections.

The Academia Sinica, established as the highest institution for scientific research in China,

•814 carries on a program of scientific research, which includes its direction, co-ordination, and promotion. Thirteen institutes, composed mostly of academicians (Yüan-shih or research scholars), were established before the government's removal to Formosa, but only one institute, the Institute of History and Philology, was moved from Nanking to Formosa with its collections intact. Its research work has continued. Some academicians of such institutes as those of astronomy, geography, botany, and medicine also are continuing their research work with the existing facilities on the island. In 1955, a new Institute of Modern Hstiroy was established under the direction of the distinguished scholar Kuo T'ing-i. The announced purpose of the institute is to collect and organize source materials and to support critical research on "Chinese history since the beginning of the 19th century, inclusive of changes in diplomatic relationships, military and political conditions, social and economic institutions, letters and arts, and systems of thought; successes and failures of the modernization movement; and the development and growth of Chinese Communism." [11]

E. Social Education

The core of social education in Formosa centers around the obliteration of illiteracy and

11. "General Scope of the Research Program for the Institute of Modern History, Academia Sinica." Typescript, distributed by the Institute in August 1955.

45:Stanford U. S-4, 5 1956 AD 1 Formosa F102

libraries have a total of 46,187 books in European languages, 241, 574 in Chinese, and 240,603 in Japanese.

The provincial Department of Education also maintains two trade schools for the deaf, dumb, and blind at Taipei and Tainan. These schools provide free education in trades such as woodworking, barbering, shoemaking, massaging, etc., and can accommodate 436 students, principally children.

Special attention has been given to fine arts education in order to encourage the aesthetic aspirations of the people. The Ministry of Education recently established for this task the Committee for Fine Arts Education and the Committee for Research and Improvement of Chinese Opera. New plays are being written and concerts, art exhibitions, and other cultural events are provided under the committees' promotion.

III. ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT

A. Content and Character of the Role

In Formosa, the government has general control over the supervision, educational policies, and organization of schools at all levels.

The Executive Yuan, in its proposal of an administrative program to the Legislative Yuan in March 1952, set its educational objectives as follows: "that in order to meet the needs of time...

744 laboratory manufactured smallpox vaccine for 8,800,000 persons and distributed it free to 350 health stations. In the same year, mixed vaccine against cholera and typhoid was produced for 2,355,000 persons and issued to the health stations for free inoculations.[21]

Other programs. Campaigns against trachoma through examination and treatment of school children; the control of venereal diseases through education, periodic examinations, and treatment; and the establishment of a blood bank to meet emergency needs; all are being carried out through the co-operation of various governmental, United States, and international agencies. In addition, the provincial government operates a leprosy colony for the custodial care of some 700 patients.

C. Medical Education

•874 There are currently three medical schools and two college-level nursing schools in Formosa -- the National Taiwan University School of Medicine, the National Defense Medical College, and the non-Government Takau Medical College; the National Army Defense Nursing Schools and the Provincial Technical School of Nursing.

The National Taiwan University (NTU) School of Medicine is the island's highest medical institution. It trains dentists and pharmacists as well as physicians and surgeons. The doctoral

21. China Handbook 1953-54, Taipei China Publishing Company, 1953, p. 140.

874 degree requires seven years of work -- three in pre-medical courses at the College of Sciences and four in specialized studies at the school. In the 1954-55 school year, the school had 175 pre-med students and 361 medical students, 66 of them studying pharmacy. The National Defense Medical College trains doctors and medical technicians for the armed forces. The private Takau Medical College, recently established, has an enrollment of 61 students. It admits graduates of senior middle schools for six years of professional education in general medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy. The National Army Defense Nursing Schools offers nursing diplomas and bachelor degrees in nursing. For the degree, graduation from a senior middle school is required for admission to a four-year course. The Provincial Technical School of Nursing, established in 1953, gives training in nursing education. It admits about forty students yearly.[22] In addition, there are four provincial nursing schools which offer courses in nursing only; two of the schools are at Taipei, one at Tainan, and the other at Taichung. The Provincial Taipei School of Nursing is the only institution on the island that maintains four-year diploma programs in nursing and midwifery.

874 In addition to recently expanding its medical
648 facilities, the NTU School of Medicine has made progress in medical education through a United States two-way technical assistance group. Under

22. The statistics in this paragraph are from the Department of Education, Taiwan Provincial Government, T'ai-wan-sheng Chiao-yü T'ung-chi, [Statistics of Education in Taiwan Province, School Year 1954], Taipei, 1955, Tables 10, 18, and 21.

•874 the program, key local faculty members are sent
649 to the United States for training, and United States medical consultants are sent to the NTU School of Medicine for short periods to teach and to assist in the revision of curriculum and teaching methods. In co-operation with Duke University 32 man-months of United States consultant work at the school was scheduled for the fiscal year 1955 and 36 man-months for fiscal 1956. With the help of these and other U.S. technical assistance consultants, much of the school's curriculum has already been completely revised along modern lines. It is expected that the personnel of the school now receiving training in the United States will eventually take over the work of incorporating new medical knowledge and teaching methods into the curriculum. Recent improvement of school facilities includes the renovation of all key buildings and the establishment of a clinical pathology laboratory and a completely equipped therapeutic and diagnostic X-ray building at the NTU Hospital.[23]

874 A nursing program has been developed to provide more nurses by establishing new schools and to improve the existing training of personnel by short training courses as well as education abroad. A new program at NTU to provide college-level

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23. Mutual Security Mission to China, International Co-operation Administration, op. cit., pp. 3-4.

874 training for nurses will begin in 1956 with the expectation of graduating forty nurses with B.S. degrees yearly after 1960. In addition, nine nurses have received training in the United States under the technical assistance program; three are scheduled to enter the program in 1956 and seven in 1957. In Formosa, the Provincial Health Administration is also conducting seminars for hospital administrators, chief nurses, and head nurses.

D. Outlook

744 Today, the major challenge in the field of public health lies in environmental sanitation. The problem entails, in particular, the improvement of waste collection and disposal, of food sanitation in private homes, food stands, and restaurants, and of insect and rodent control. Concentration of attention in these areas is vital to maintain the present general level of the population's health as well as to reinforce the curative and preventive accomplishments already made in the treatment of specific diseases.

Since the improvement of environmental sanitation is closely related to a higher standard of living, the attainment of completely satisfactory conditions will be a long and hard pull. Under the co-operative efforts of the government, the United States, and international agencies, Formosa has made great advances in health work and looks forward to achieving a clean and healthy community free from major diseases in the not too distant

625 The exact number of personnel belong-
274 ing to the police force on Formosa is not available. According to the China Handbook for 1954-55, the total police force numbered a little more than 20,000 in 1953. There are two schools devoted to the training of police personnel: the Central Police Academy trains officers, the Taiwan Police Academy trains enlisted men. In 1953, ten officers were selected for advanced training in the United States and Japan.

III. MEASURES AGAINST COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

668 The Communists in Peking see Formosa
648 as a potential threat to their regime in contradistinction to the Chinese people on the Mainland, who look to Formosa in the hope of ultimate emancipation. As long as Formosa remains free, it is a thorn in their flesh. The Nationalist Government may use the island as a staging area in preparation for an attack on the China Mainland, much as the Allies made use of Britain prior to the invasion of Nazi-dominated Europe. In consequence, Communists never relent in their effort to infiltrate into the island.

648 The Nationalist Government, alert to
625 the presence of saboteurs and spies, has organized a security network under the direction of Lt. General Chiang Ching-kuo, son of Chiang Kai-shek. The security network is controlled by the

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11. China Handbook 1954-55, Taipei, China Publishing Company, 1954, p. 184.